

informs me that this species of *Panicum*, originally described from the pine-barrens of New Jersey, has not before been reported from New England. I have never seen the New Jersey barrens, but I imagine the region in which I found my *Panicum* is not unlike them. It is a tract of low sand hills and plains, covered for the most part with rather sparse and scraggy woods, but here and there bare of all vegetation. It was on the edge of such a "sand-blow" that the *Panicum* grew. *P. xanthophysum* is another denizen of the same region, which can be found by a sufficiently patient seeker. It took me an hour and a half last summer to find two small plants—but it is there.—C. A. WEATHERBY, East Hartford, Connecticut.

SOME INTERESTING MOSSES FROM A SOUTHERN VERMONT PEAT-BOG.—A peat-bog of Pownal, Vermont, which furnishes a station for several flowering plants of northern range, is also the abode of several mosses considered uncommon in New England. Especially worthy of mention are the following: *Hypnum cuspidatum*, L., *Hypnum vernicosum*, Lindb., *Polytrichum strictum*, Banks., *Camptothecium nitens*, Sch., *Meesia tristicha*, Br. & Sch. and *Dicranum Bonjeani*, DeNot. All are species of more or less northern tendencies. All except the last are included in the Vermont list, but with not more than one or two stations, generally much farther north. The *Polytrichum* is a species associated in New England rather with alpine mountain summits than with lowland peat-bogs. The *Dicranum* Dr. True characterizes as representing the typical form of the species, a form which he considers rare. The species has not been included in the Vermont list. The mosses of this peat-bog, which is an especially wet and spongy one, if the matter is one admitting of comparison, are by no means profuse in the matter of spore-production. The only one of the above to fruit even comparatively freely is the *Dicranum*. *Meesia* is sufficiently conspicuous with its distinctly three-ranked leaves, and I was doubly delighted to find the past summer a small tuft bearing numerous sporophytes, very striking indeed with long seta and pendulous capsule upon a long, erect apophysis. In the summer of 1902 a small tuft of *Camptothecium* also produced fruit, an uncommon occurrence for the species. The other species mentioned were sterile. Of more common sorts, I noted *Aulacomnium palustre* sparingly fruited in 1901, though it

generally contents itself with pseudopodia and gemmae, *Sphagnum acutifolium* in 1902, and *Sphagnum cymbifolium* in 1903. The fruiting specimens of *Sphagnum* were in either case at the top of large, compact tufts where conditions were slightly less moist. Of the less common species of *Sphagnum* none appeared to be fruiting.—A. LEROY ANDREWS, West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Spiranthes Grayi, NOM. NOV. About three years before the publication of the fifth edition of "Grays' Manual," A. H. R. Grisebach, in the "Flora of the British West Indian Islands" described a new species of *Spiranthes* as *S. simplex*. In the fifth edition of the "Manual" Asa Gray described under the same name a new species, native to the United States. As the two species described are distinct this duplication of specific names in the genus is unfortunate and, in a broad sense, confusing, therefore, I propose to call our native plant *S. Grayi*.—OAKES AMES.

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